

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



Flowers and Foliage

A SELECTED LIST of the
Best Flowering Shrubs
Perennials, Hardy Roses
and Bulbs

GROWN BY THE

Northwest Nursery Company
Valley City, North Dakota



Prunus
Triloba—
Flowering
Plum.

Hardy Flowering Shrubs

Mother Nature has been very kind to us who live in the great Northwest. She has given us a wealth of flowering shrubs that will benefit the homes in every part of this great region. But our expert gardeners and plant breeders have been able to cross most of these, and thus have produced varieties that far excel the plants we have found in our grandfathers' gardens. Just as livestock breeders have developed better prize animals that continue to break records, just so every season the plant specialists develop new varieties that surpass the old ones both in bloom and in foliage. For this reason certain varieties that were once favorites are discarded by prominent nurserymen and appear as bargains in many advertised lists.

It is the purpose of this nursery to keep up-to-date and grow for our patrons the newer and improved varieties. It costs no more to grow a better variety than an inferior one, but the satisfaction is much more real. In this catalog we offer our patrons a well chosen list that may be relied upon as "BEST OF THE WEST."

"Where shall I plant flowering shrubs?" Along the foundation of the house, in the corners of the walk, along the borders of the lot and at the back of the lawn. Plant these in groups so they appear natural. Select your plants so they will give a succession of bloom from early Spring until late Fall, so they will give you variety and form and color, and so they will provide Autumn coloring and late Fall berries.

These problems are all made clear in our little booklet entitled the "Amateur's Guide to Landscape Gardening" which may be had for the asking. This nursery provides a landscape department to assist its patrons. Feel free to ask for help. Remember our aim—to furnish the home owners of this great Northwest region with a better list of plants, to supply them with well grown, well developed plants of strong grades that are safely handled and packed so they will grow, and to give to these home owners a sensible service at a popular price. Read the following pages and proceed to add beauty and value to your home grounds.



Barberry, Japanese This Barberry is not subject to rust. One of the best all around shrubs for the Northwest, thriving under all conditions. Slender, graceful branches with fine, bright green foliage, turning to brilliant crimson and orange in the Fall. Branches are covered with small, yellow flowers in June, followed by scarlet berries that stay on the bushes almost all Winter. One of the best for shrubbery borders and low hedges. 2 to 3 feet.

Caragana or Pea Tree (Caragana Arborescens). One of our hardiest desirable shrubs. During early May the bush is covered with bright yellow, pea-shaped flowers, followed by long, slender pods. Pretty as a lawn shrub or for hedges. Especially valuable in dry locations and where soil conditions are not the most favorable. 6 to 12 feet.

Cornus Sibirica (Red Twigged Cornus). A tall, spreading shrub, which is extremely hardy, and splendid for hedges or groups of shrubbery. Panicles of white flowers in June are followed by clusters of berries. Its chief beauty, however, is in its bark, which turns bright crimson as Autumn approaches. Planted extensively for Winter effect. 6 to 10 feet.

Cornus, Variegated (Cornus elegantissima). Purplish red branches and beautiful silver variegated foliage. 4 feet.

Cranberry, Highbush (Viburnum opulus). Handsome, native shrub. Flowers white in flat clusters. Very decorative in fruit which begins to color by the end of July, remaining on the branches and keeping its bright scarlet color until the following Spring. Ornamental as well as useful. A large-growing shrub closely allied to the Snowball. 8 feet.

Coralberry (Symphoricarpos vulgaris). July. Resembles S. racemosus in growth but is a little more compact. The flowers are borne in dense terminal spikes. They are followed in late Summer by dark purplish red berries, hanging in clusters. Well adapted for shady places. 3 to 4 feet.

Cotoneaster or Quince Berry (C. acutifolia). An attractive, beautifully formed shrub with thick, glossy leaves turning red in the Fall, giving it the most attractive appearance. The flowers, which appear during the early Summer, are followed by large, black berries, which remain on the bush nearly all Winter. Absolutely hardy and stands partial shade. Splendid in shrub plantings and unexcelled for hedges. 5 to 6 feet.



Japanese Barberry.

Currant, Alpine or Mountain

(Ribes alpinum). A most desirable low-growing shrub. On account of retaining its foliage close to the ground it makes a desirable plant for shrubbery borders. One of the best shrubs for shady places; excellent for hedges. 4 feet.

Currant, Yellow Flowering

(Ribes aureum). Large, yellow, showy flowers are produced in clusters early in the Spring. Later the bush is covered with a crop of dark brown or black berries which may be eaten. The leaves are bright, lustrous green, densely covered with yellowish dots when young. The form of the shrub is upright and will usually attain a growth of 5 to 8 feet.

Elder, Fern Leaf

(Sambucus canadensis laciniata). This is one of our finest shrubs. A large bush, covered with clusters of large, flat flowers, giving en masse somewhat the effect of the hydrangea. The foliage is lacelike, with a cut fern appearance. The branches are long and graceful, drooping nearly to the ground. The flowers are followed by edible black berries. The plant is absolutely hardy anywhere. This Fern Leaf Elder should be found in every dooryard. 5 to 6 feet.

Elder, Golden

(Sambucus aurea). Contrasted with other shrubs, the golden leaves of this Elder give heightened effects in tone and color. The leaves are a beautiful bright gold from their first appearance in the Spring until they drop in the Fall. The best of our golden-leaved shrubs. 5 to 7 feet.



Coralberry—Red Snowberry.

Fern Leaf Elder should be in Every Yard.



Hydrangea paniculata.



Lilac.



Hydrangea arborescens.

Honeysuckle, Morrow's (Lonicera Morrowi).

This is one of the best quick growing, compact, "filler" shrubs we have. The foliage is bright green, the blossoms cream colored, appearing in April. The red and coral fruits follow from June to August. In dry or moist soil, shade or sun, city or country, this variety will thrive. 6 feet.

Honeysuckle, Tartarian (Lonicera tatarica).

Pink. April. This is very attractive in blossom, being one of the few early pink-flowering shrubs. Has bright red berries that stay on all Summer. 7 to 9 feet.

Hydrangea, paniculata (var. grandiflora).

August and September. The showiest of all Autumn flowering shrubs, bearing immense heads of creamy white flowers which, with the approach of cold weather, turn to rich shades of pink and coppery red. Taken into the house before frost, they hold their form and color and make attractive decorations throughout the Winter. 4 feet.

Hydrangea, Hills of Snow

(Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora), or SNOW-BALL HYDRANGEA. A new valuable shrub with large snow-white blossoms of immense size. The habit of the plant is excellent, the foliage finely finished. Commences to bloom in June and continues until early Fall. Coming into bloom at a season when most shrubs are through flowering, makes it a valuable acquisition in any garden. Recommended as one of our best shrubs. 3 to 4 feet.

Lilacs All through the North the Lilac is a popular and universal flower. They are decidedly most effective when planted in groups. The Lilacs produce an abundance of flowers in Spring and early Summer, filling the air with their delicate fragrance. Lilacs have no diseases nor pests. They are easy to grow and are a constant delight.

Common Purple. This is the old-fashioned flower so familiar in our grandmothers' gardens. Some of these ought to be in every collection. 9 to 12 feet.

Common White. Similar to the above, with pure white flowers. 9 to 12 feet.

Japan Tree Lilac (S. japonica). Late June. A distinct variety forming a pyramidal and upright shrub or small tree. It has broad, handsome, dark green foliage and bears large heads of creamy white flowers very late in the season, a month after the common Lilacs. 10 to 15 feet.

Josikaea. A distinct sort of treelike habit, producing purple flowers in June when most other Lilacs have ceased blooming. 6 to 8 feet.

Persian (S. persica). May and June. A distinct species of rather smaller growth than S. vulgaris. The branches are slender and straight with smaller and narrower leaves. The bright purple flowers are borne in loose panicles. A very graceful form. 5 to 6 feet.

Villosa. Flowers light purple in bud and nearly white when open. Fragrant; late bloomer. 8 to 10 feet.

New Sorts of Lilacs

During the past few years many new sorts of Lilacs have been introduced. These newer varieties are far superior to the old type. They have all the hardiness and fragrance of the common Lilacs but far excel them in size of bloom and variety of coloring. They blossom unusually soon after being planted—a small bush only two feet high often being covered with bloom.

We recommend the following as being the best.

S—Single D—Double

Alphonse Lavallee. D. Blue shading to violet; very large.

Congo. S. Flowers dark wine-red; large and showy.

Ludwig Spaeth. S. Deep purplish red in large, long, dense panicles.

Marie Legraye. S. Large panicles of white bloom borne in great profusion.

Mme. Casimir Perier. D. Creamy white; superb.

Monument Carnot. D. Immense truss of gorgeous bloom.

President Grevy. D. A beautiful blue; individual flowers very large and double.

Wm. Robinson. S. Nearly red; long spikes; handsome.

Every One of the New Lilacs is a Delight.

Philadelphus Coronarius (Mock Orange; Syringa). White. June. The old-fashioned Mock Orange, well known to everyone because of its waxy white, fragrant flowers. It proves a specially good plant for every use, the foliage being large, oval in shape and deep green. For cut flowers it is valuable and pruning in this manner often keeps the bush confined where it is not desirable to have it grow too tall. Very valuable for background, screen or grouping. 7 to 8 feet.

Philadelphus Lemoinei (Lemoine Syringa). The blooms of this variety, and of the other sorts originated by Lemoine, are considerably larger than those of the common Mock Orange, although the growth is not so tall. In June the shrub is covered with fragrant, semi-double blooms. 4 to 5 feet.

Potentilla Fruticosa A handsome and distinct low-growing shrub, with numerous bright yellow flowers throughout the Summer. 2 feet.

Double Flowering Plum (Prunus Triloba). An interesting shrub of medium height, bearing early in May, a profusion of delicate pink, rose-like blossoms appearing just before the leaves unfold. Without doubt one of the prettiest shrubs we have. See cut on page 2. 5 feet.

Purple Leaved Plum (Newport). We have long needed a purple-leaved shrub that was hardy to set off our plantings in the North. This splendid ornamental shrub is absolutely hardy here. The leaves are an intense, deep purple from early Spring until late Fall. In the Spring it is covered with beautiful white, plumlike blossoms. Grows to be a fair sized tree. Very hardy and ornamental. 10 feet.



Philadelphus Coronarius.

Russian Olive A showy shrub or small-growing tree. It has peculiar silvery, olive-like leaves, light green above and silvery white beneath. Used in landscape work for marked foliage contrast effects. 10 to 15 feet.

Snowball (Viburnum opulus sterile). That good old bush that hardly seems to need description so well known is it. A tall growing, absolutely hardy shrub covered in late May and early June with great masses of snowball-like blooms. 7 feet.

Snowberry (Symphoricarpos racemosus). Usually 3 to 5 feet tall, with numerous spreading branches. The white or rose flowers are produced in great numbers during the Summer. These are followed by white berries which remain on the bush until Winter. Excellent for grouping or massing. They will grow under trees in dense shade and succeed in poor soil where practically nothing else would grow.



Morrow's Honeysuckle.



Snowberry.



Snowball.

Prunus Triloba, "The Rose Tree of China" is Hardy, Striking and Beautiful.



Spiraea Arguta.

Spiraea In the Spiraea family are found quite a number of varieties, some of which differ so widely that a person unacquainted with them would never realize that they had any points in common. Some of them grow in the form of small, compact bushes, while others have long, arching branches and open heads. Practically all of them bloom profusely, and if a good selection of varieties is made, some of them will be in bloom at all times during the Summer season. All of them are extremely hardy and quite easy to grow. They will succeed best in moist, fertile soil with sunny exposure, but they will bloom creditably almost anywhere. There is almost no place about the grounds for which some Spiraea will not be suitable.

The following are the best of the Spiraea family.

Anthony Waterer. A valuable and distinct variety growing about two feet high. Flowers a bright crimson, commencing to bloom in June and continuing through the Summer and Fall. Where a low growing shrub is desired, no other variety will produce such an abundance of showy flowers and give such general satisfaction. Sure to bloom the first season. 2 feet.

Arguta (Snow Garland). Semi-dwarf. The Snow Garland is one of the newer varieties that has been developed from a cross between the well known Bridal Wreath and Thunberg's Spiraea. Its rapid gain in public favor gives promise that it may become as popular as its parent, the Spiraea Van Houttei. The Snow Garland is the first of the Spiraea family to bloom. In early Spring, while tulips are still in flower and before the leaves are out, it bursts into full bloom with a profusion of white flowers that cover its graceful branches like a bank of snow. It is ideal to plant in front of Spiraea Van Houttei. As its flowers begin to fade it seems to pass to the unfolding Bridal Wreath, thus giving six weeks of the much desired Spiraea bloom. The foliage of this plant is very attractive, producing pleasing Autumn colors and much of the foliage is retained throughout the Winter. Perfectly hardy. 3 to 4 feet.

Callosa alba. Dwarf white Spiraea of bushy, symmetrical form. Keeps in flower nearly all Summer. A valuable small shrub. 2 feet.

Froebeli. Flowers bright rosy red in flat clusters, produced during July and August. This is one of our finest Spiraeas, excellent as a border shrub. Foliage turns purple in the Fall. Branches willowy. Should be in every garden. 3 feet.

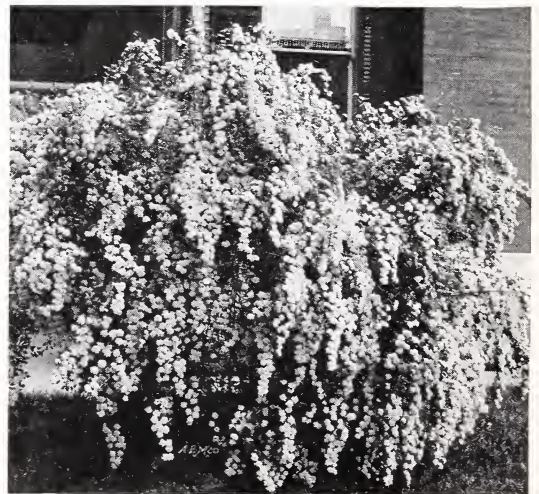
Aurea (Golden Spiraea). One of the best of our yellow-leaved shrubs. Holds its color all Summer. 5 to 6 feet.

Sorbifolia. A splendid Spiraea growing to a height of about five feet, covered with large, clean, bright green leaves that resemble the leaves of the Mountain Ash. Produces a world of great white feathery blooms about six inches long by four inches in diameter. A splendid Spiraea to plant about the house. 4 to 5 feet.

Van Houttei. Often called Bridal Wreath. If there is one shrub that stands pre-eminently above all other ornamental plants, it is undoubtedly the Spiraea Van Houttei. The long branches, curving and reaching to the ground, are covered the entire length with lovely white blossoms, like a great fountain of snow. It begins to blossom about the time the Spiraea Arguta is through, thus giving a succession of similar bloom lasting for four weeks or more. Extremely hardy; will thrive anywhere. This variety can be used in any location for hedging, grouping or for mass effect. 5 to 6 feet.

Sumac, Cut-Leaved Staghorn

(*Rhus typhina laciniata*). A new shrub and one of the most beautiful plants in nature. It is of spreading habit, with large, long, finely cut, lace-like, wonderfully graceful leaves. The foliage is a pleasing green, always healthy and clean, and turns in Autumn to varied hues of pink, crimson and gold. The effect, resembling as it does, soft lace, is one of elegance and beauty. See cut. 6 to 10 feet.



Spiraea Van Houttei.

No Yard is Complete without the Snow Garland Spiraea.



A Very Simple But Effective Foundation Planting.

Hedges—Beautify as Well as Serve

Within the past few years hedges have come to be very popular. They give privacy and protection; at the same time add greatly to the beauty of each individual place. Home grounds that are not finished off with a hedge present the appearance of a picture without a frame. From the list below you can select a suitable hedge for any place.

Barberry, Japanese Not subject to Rust. For a low-growing, informal hedge nothing is lovelier than the Japan Barberry (*Berberis Thunbergi*). It is absolutely hardy, thorny enough to make an effective hedge against small animals, and requires no pruning, as it does not grow tall. The small, light green leaves are beautiful all Summer, and in the Fall turn a brilliant scarlet; and stay on until quite late. Even after the leaves are gone, the scarlet berries give a striking touch of color through the Winter months. 2½ feet.

Cotoneaster (Quinceberry). This makes a most attractive, dense, dark green hedge. The thick, glossy leaves turn red in the Fall. Will stand partial shade and is absolutely hardy.



Japanese Barberry Hedge.

Buckthorn A well known ornamental hedge plant that stands close pruning without injury. Where trimmed the leaves soon cover the cut, making the hedge appear like a smooth and glossy wall of living green. It does not cause annoyance by sprouting from the roots like the common lilac and many other plants used for hedges. It bids defiance to the severest frosts of Winter and the most parching heat of Summer. The leaves are of a rich, healthy green color, remaining in perfect condition throughout the Summer. Though it is a strong grower it can be kept down to any size desired by frequent trimming. In order to get a pretty hedge the plants must be trimmed severely the first few years so as to get numerous strong branches near the ground. The principal thing in growing a hedge is to get it thick at the very bottom. The plants are generally set eight to nine inches apart in a single row. The plants should be cut back at least half their length immediately after planting. Some hedge plants are very particular as to the time for trimming, but not so with the Buckthorn. It will stand trimming at any time.

Spirea Van Houttei Another most pleasing hedge plant is *Spiraea Van Houttei*. The long, graceful, drooping sprays are attractive even after the flowers are gone, and it grows just about the right height to give privacy without "shutting in" the place; it is especially good for the back or side lines of the place, under most conditions, although a little too tall for the front.

Caragana (Siberian Pea Tree). For a low hedge, plant a foot apart. For a screen plant five feet apart. Delicate foliage, similar to that of locust, with bright yellow flowers in May.

Provide Autumn Colors with Cotoneaster, Ivy and Sumac.

New Hardy Roses

Everybody loves Roses. For years people have tried to raise them here in the North, but with indifferent results. This was due to the fact that most of the older varieties needed protection in the Winter and spraying in the Summer, and this care was seldom given. However, an entirely new strain of Roses has been developed which are hardy enough to stand the Winters without covering and whose foliage is healthy and vigorous and is seldom attacked by insects or diseases. This new type of Rose, the HYBRID RUGOSA, makes it possible for everyone to enjoy in their own yard the queen of all flowers.

We strongly advise our patrons to secure not only one, but the complete collection, as each has peculiar merits which will delight all lovers of the Rose, and which we of the North are privileged to enjoy to the full. Will make a valuable hedge.

Hybrid Rugosa

Amelie Gravereaux. The newest and choicest of Rugosa Hybrids. The flowers are a rich red American Beauty color, large, single stem blossoms, of rich fragrance. It is a liberal bloomer—often carrying a dozen blooms within eight weeks after planting. A hardy and thrifty bush of beautiful foliage—a real attraction as a shrub. We consider this new creation the "Rose Par Excellence" for the Northwest, placing it in importance over all other Roses.

Hansa. Deep violet-red. Very large, perfectly double, fragrant. In this fine variety, unlike most of its class, the buds of each cluster open at about the same time, giving the effect at a distance of a single Rose of immense size. The foliage is particularly dark, rich green and the bush absolutely hardy. A beauty in every way. It is perhaps the best all around Rose for general planting.

Grootendorst. Clear bright red. This novelty is a most valuable acquisition, having the clean, leathery foliage of the Rugosa Roses and the low-growing habit and continuous blooming of the Baby Rambler. Like all Roses of the Baby Rambler type, the flowers are borne in clusters. They are of good size for this class of Rose, are nearly double and the edges of the flowers are beautifully fringed. The color is a fine clear red and holds exceptionally well. The bloom is produced continuously from early Summer until cut off by cold weather in the Fall. The foliage is of the true Rugosa type and is



Rugosa Rose.

always healthy, attractive and free from mildew. In habit the plant is of vigorous but compact, dwarfish growth. It is very effective, not only for planting singly as specimens, but is especially valuable for landscape work in low massing and for use as a low-growing hedge or border.

Sir Thomas Lipton. Pure white. Fragrant, perfectly double. The type of bush is similar to the Amelie Gravereaux and makes an excellent white to plant with that beautiful red.

Conrad F. Meyer. Clear silvery pink. Of largest size, almost as large as Paul Neyron, very double, choicest fragrance, continuous bloom, produces singly instead of in clusters as most of this class of Roses grow. Bush thrifty and vigorous.

Madame Villemont. Rose-pink, passing to a light pink. Large, globular, double blooms. One of the most choice.

Hugonis. A beautiful Rose from China. Flowers are single, pale, clear yellow, delicately fragrant, borne so abundantly on the long, arching canes as to form a continuous band of color. A vigorous growing shrub that blooms continuously and early. One of the best shrubs for general garden use.



Grootendorst Rose is Excellent in Groups and Borders.

Standard Roses

Requiring Winter Protection.

Red Radiance. Vigorous, upright, bushy plants, bearing a continuous supply of very large, beautiful, deep red flowers.

Paul Neyron. Pink.

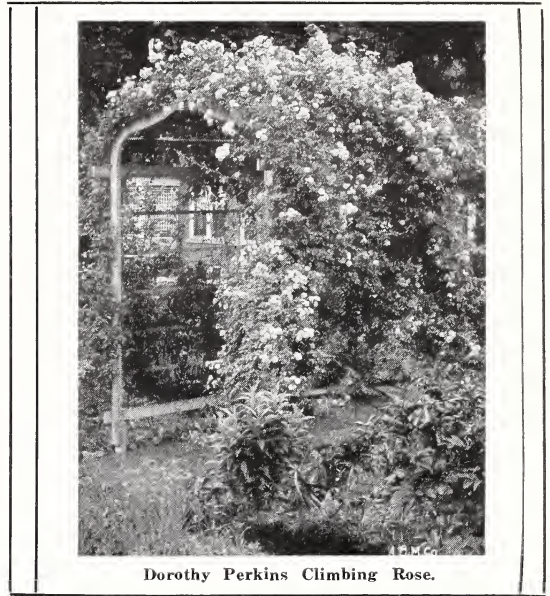
Frau Karl Druschki. White.

Persian Yellow. A small, fragrant, double, golden yellow flower. Desirable for a hedge or for mixing in shrubbery; hardy and thrifty.

Climbing Roses

Dorothy Perkins. Clear cherry-pink. Slightly fragrant flowers borne in great profusion, and lasting for a long time. They are double and the petals crinkled, which gives them a delightful fluffy appearance. Foliage is glossy bright green, and persists until cold weather.

Excelsa. "A Red Dorothy Perkins." An intense crimson, with the edges of the petals a little lighter, produced in immense clusters. Very similar to Crimson Rambler, but much superior to it in color of flower, and in the glossy, disease-resistant foliage.



Dorothy Perkins Climbing Rose.

Hardy Climbing Vines

Bittersweet Handsome, glossy foliage and large clusters of beautiful orange-crimson fruit retained all Winter, its graceful sprays of berries making Winter house decorations. It is perfectly hardy.

Clematis Paniculata Of rapid growth, quickly covering trellises and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy foliage. The flowers are of medium size, fragrant, pure white, borne in immense sheets in September, when few other vines are in bloom; hardy.

Clematis Virginiana (Virgin's Bower). Always a popular, hardy, climbing vine. It is a native of the North-west and succeeds everywhere. Grows to a height of 20 feet and sometimes more. In August produces an immense profusion of white, feathery flowers.

Honeysuckle, Scarlet Trumpet

(Lonicera). The old garden favorite, blooms all Summer, producing the most brilliant orange-scarlet flowers. Foliage rich, glossy green.

Ivy, American (Sometimes called Woodbine and Virginia Creeper). A native of the Dakotas. Absolutely hardy and vigorous. A more rapid grower than Engelmann's Ivy but it requires a trellis upon which to climb.

Ivy, Engelmann's (Ampelopsis Engelmanni). The best climbing vine for this climate, to cover brick or stone walls or any rough surface, as it clings without a trellis. It is a very rapid grower, often growing 15 to 20 feet in a single season. In appearance it resembles the Common Virginia Creeper, but the leaves are smaller and the whole vine presents a neater appearance.



Engelmann's Ivy.



Clematis Paniculata.

Engelmann's Ivy Softens the Sun's Glare on Brick, Stone and Stucco.



Achillea—The Pearl.



Dicentra—Bleeding Heart.



Aquilegia—Columbine.

Hardy Perennial Plants

Of all the plants that are cultivated for purely ornamental purposes there are none which have made such rapid strides in public favor as the OLD FASHIONED HARDY GARDEN FLOWERS, the inhabitants of the perennial garden. Their popularity is not at all surprising when we consider the many varied and pleasing changes which take place throughout the entire growing season in a well arranged hardy border. Every week—yes, every day—brings forth something fresh and new to interest and delight even the most critical. Beginning in April the early tulips open their flowers often before the snow has entirely disappeared. These are soon followed by the Early Siberian Iris. Early June brings a wealth of the most magnificent bloom in all colors from the much improved varieties of Peonies. Throughout the Summer in constant succession come a wealth of flowers furnished by the Larkspur, Late Iris, Late Peonies, Sweet William, Achillea, the Pearl, Achillea roseum, and in the late Summer, Dahlias, Golden Glow, Gladioli, and Columbine. When the Summer flowers are gone the growing season is greatly lengthened by the late Fall blooms of such as the Shasta and Giant Daisies, Gaillardia and the early frosts do not touch the heavy bloom of the choice varieties of Phlox. While there are many more perennials, we list here only those that have proved entirely satisfactory in our section.

Plant in Borders. A most satisfactory arrangement is to plant perennials in a border which can follow a wall, fence, hedge or trellis. Plants should be placed in small groups, three or more of each variety together, and so positioned as to give pleasing combinations of bloom. In such a border the taller growing sorts could be used as a background. Next, place the medium heights and then the lower varieties at the edge. Desirable locations are also found in the foreground of shrubby groups or borders. Here their Summer bloom will add color to the foliage of the shrubs which in turn furnishes a needed background for the perennial flowers.

Achillea, the Pearl A handsome plant attaining a height of two feet, producing pure white flowers in the greatest profusion the entire Summer. One of the best varieties for cut flowers.

Aquilegia (Columbine). The Columbines are justly called one of the most graceful and hardy plants. They produce their graceful spurred flowers on stems rising two feet or more above the beautiful divided foliage. The colors are of the most delicate hues. They are not at all particular about soil or drainage, but seem to thrive in any garden soil. Flowers are in bloom from May to July. We offer the following forms and colors:

Caerulea. Blue shades.

Chrysantha. Yellow.

Long Spurred Hybrids. Mixed. This mixture is one of the most desirable and satisfactory, the blooms exhibiting a wide range of colors.

Aster, New England Old New England Aster. 3 to 4 feet tall, making a wonderful Fall showing of deep violet-blue flowers remaining in bloom until the ground freezes. Their extreme profusion of bloom during the Autumn months makes them invaluable for the border and for cut flowers. They are hardy and are very easy to grow.

Bleeding Heart (Dicentra). Everyone loved the old-fashioned Bleeding Heart that our grandmother always grew in her hardy garden. For many years they were imported from Holland, but when the Government stopped the shipments by embargo, they became very scarce. They are now becoming more common and we expect to have our usual supply each year. The long racemes of heart-shaped, pink flowers are always attractive. Comes up early in the Spring and flowers immediately.

No Garden Complete without Bleeding Heart.



Coreopsis



Delphinium—Larkspur.



Gaillardia—Blanket Flower.

Coreopsis This is one of the most satisfactory hardy plants for steady bloom in great profusion. The flowers are of a rich golden yellow, of good size, and the main crop comes in June. If cut every day they will continue to bloom the entire Summer in a very satisfactory manner. It is a strong grower, the clumps increasing in size each season.

Delphinium (Larkspur). The tall English Larkspur are among the most beautiful hardy plants in cultivation. They come in several shades, and increase in size and beauty each succeeding year. The spikes are immense in size and of the most delicate shades of blue. They begin to bloom in June, and if the flowers are cut off near the ground as soon as they have faded, a second and third crop will be produced before the end of the season. It is a good plan to stake the stalks when they attain a height of three feet, as a heavy wind will frequently mutilate them.

Gold Medal Hybrids. A choice strain containing many forms and many shades.

Belladonna. Light sky-blue. Splendid cut flower variety. Used extensively by florists everywhere.

Bellamosa. A dark blue of the type of Belladonna.

Dictamnus (Gas Plant). A very showy border perennial, forming a bush about 30 inches high, having fragrant foliage and spikes of curious flowers during June and July, giving off on warm, sultry evenings a fragrant, volatile oil, which ignites when a match is applied to the stem directly under the heads of the flowers. They like a heavy soil and sunny position. Do not transplant them frequently, as they do best to stay in one place for a long term of years. They come in rose-pink and white; two shades only.

Digitalis (Foxglove). The old-fashioned Foxglove that was always found in grandmother's hardy garden is just as popular as it was a hundred years ago. People love these old-fashioned flowers and they are easy to grow. The strong stalks attain a height of 3 to 4 feet, rising from rich masses of leaves, always giving an appearance of strength to the border, and, during their period of flowering, frequently dominate the whole garden. They flower in midsummer in great profusion, the flowers at the bottom of the spike opening first, and so on to the top. The leading shades are white, rose and purple. We handle them in mixed shades only.

Day Lily (Hemerocallis). Here is another old-fashioned favorite that is still to be found around every old home that dates back into the last century. These hardy lilies are still favorites everywhere. They thrive in any location in good soil and are especially well adapted to moist, shady situations.

Hemerocallis flava (Lemon Day Lily). A profusion of large yellow blooms on strong, 3-foot stems during June. Splendid for clumps of shrubbery, the perennial border, or the rock garden.

Hemerocallis Thunbergi. The latest to flower; rich, buttercup-yellow, funnel-shaped flowers throughout July. Height 2½ feet.

Double Orange Lily (var. Kwanso). Flowers orange-yellow, with a copper shade, borne during July and August. Height 2½ feet.

Funkia (Blue Plantain Lily). These plants have dark green, glossy foliage, attractive even when the plants are not in flower. They do as well in shade as in the sun and there is wide use for them in shady positions. Drooping flowers in July and August. Excellent for a border plant.

Gaillardia (Blanket Flower). One of the showiest of hardy plants, attaining a height of two feet and succeeding in any soil in a sunny position. It begins to flower in June and continues the entire season. Will do best if cut frequently. The flowers are of gorgeous coloring, the center dark red-brown, while the petals are marked with rings of brilliant crimson, orange and vermilion, and often a combination of all in one flower. Should be planted in lots of six to twelve to get a good variety of shades of coloring.

Gypsophila (Baby's Breath). Did you ever notice the large displays of bloom of this hardy plant in the florists' windows in late Fall? They use it extensively for ornamentation, as the flowers are minute and attractive when dry, and are borne in such great profusion. The Gypsophila will thrive in any soil, and has a large, massive root which causes the plant in Summer to throw out hundreds of branches with very scant foliage, which in the Summer and Fall is covered with the most delicate, minute white flowers, having the appearance of a misty bloom. There is really no other plant to take its place as it stands in a class by itself, and at least one plant should be in every garden.



Hollyhocks.



German Iris.



Lily-of-the-Valley.

Hollyhocks These stately, majestic plants are as old as the country, but the choice double varieties are not so well known. They grow 6 to 8 feet high and are a necessary part to every old-fashioned garden. They are much used in shrubby beds, where they come up every year and add to the beauty of the surroundings. There is no other plant that takes the place of the Hollyhocks. The flowers begin to open from the bottom of the stalk and are in bloom for several weeks.

Iris, German Has been cultivated and improved to such an extent that from the old "Blue Flag" has been evolved a most bewildering assortment of shapes and colors that it is no wonder it has been called the Rainbow Flower. In its different classes and varieties the Iris has become one of the most popular of all perennial plants and is one of the standard kinds needed to complete the hardy flower garden. Iris are also invaluable as cut flowers. If they are picked as the buds are about to open, and allowed to expand indoors, the colors will be much richer and they will last a long time, for, as fast as one flower fades the next will take its place until all have opened. Iris can be grown in any kind of soil, although they prefer a moist situation.

Florentina alba. Very early. White, faintly flushed with lavender.

Honorabile. Vigorous growing and free flowering. Standards yellow; falls rich mahogany-brown.

Madame Chereau. Pure white with clear, frilled lavender edge.

Mrs. H. Darwin. Large; white tinged with pink; very fragrant.

Pumila. Very dwarf, 4 inches; the best hardy flower for the border of a perennial planting; deep purple; very early.

Sherwin-Wright. A pure golden yellow.

Iris, Siberian Very hardy; blooms profusely; finer foliage than the Germanica. Two colors, blue and white.

Lantern Plant (Physalis). A perennial with something of the habits of the Lily-of-the-Valley, in that it spreads from pips in the roots, and will in time fill up a small corner of the yard. The shoots come up in early Spring, making a plant 2 feet high, branched like an Aster. The flowers are not conspicuous but the "red lanterns" which come in the Fall are certainly of immense interest and very attractive. The plants can be cut near the ground in the Fall and the lanterns will dry in their natural shape and stay on for an indefinite period.

Lily-of-the-Valley After the long, cold Winter of the North it is pleasant to see the Lily shoots coming through the ground, one of the earliest signs of Spring. In fact, they are frequently seen out of the ground in February as the Winter cold and frost do not seem to harm them in the least. The leaves quickly appear and before we hardly realize that Summer is here, the little racemes of bell-shaped flowers, which are so intensely fragrant can be gathered in quantity. A small cluster in the library will perfume the entire home with a fragrance that is both rare and elegant in nature.

Pyrethrum Hybridum (Painted Daisy). The daisy-like flowers are both single and double, in shades of white, pink and red to deep crimson. Begins to bloom in June and remains in blossom a long time.

Pyrethrum Uliginosum (Giant Daisy). A hardy, tall growing plant, bearing clusters of large, pure white flowers with yellow centers; very showy and valuable for cut flowers. Blossoms late in the Summer and continues until cut off by frost.

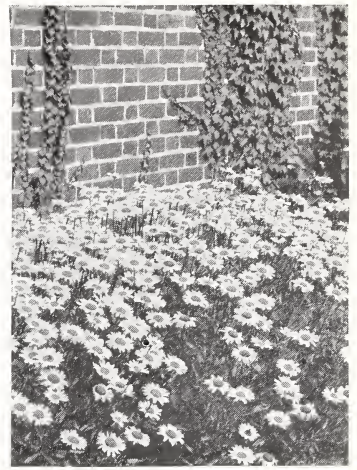
The Karl Rosenfield is a Magnificent Velvet Crimson Peony.



Sweet William.



Yucca.



Shasta Daisies.

Peonies Without doubt, Peonies are at the present time the most popular of all hardy plants, and justly so, for probably there is no other class of plants that combine so many desirable qualities with so few objectionable ones. They are easy to grow, hardy everywhere without protection, and free from diseases and insect pests. Once established they are permanent, large clumps being frequently seen in old, neglected gardens that have flourished and bloomed for a score of years with no attention whatever. Many new Peonies have been developed within the past few years which far surpass the older kinds in size and beauty. From the many hundreds of varieties we have selected the following as among the best.

Duchesse de Nemours. White; early; fragrant.

Felix Crousse. Ruby-red; midseason.

Festiva Maxima. Large, very double, pure white; center petals fringed with red; long stems.

Formosa. Very large, free-blooming pink; early.

Karl Rosenfield. Dark velvety crimson, clear and brilliant, without a trace of purple. A superb and marvelous flower; immense in size, globular, and of solid habit. Blooms in clusters.

Prince of Darkness. Very rich dark red.

Rubra Officialis. Red; earliest of all Peonies.

Platyodon (Balloon Flower). These plants are closely allied to the Campanulas and form neat-branched bushes of upright habit. They grow two feet high, producing their blue or white flowers from July to October.



Hardy Phlox.

Phlox This delightful flower gives us striking, brilliant color effects in July and August. The Phloxes may be had in crimson, white, pink and combinations of colors. They fill in that period between the early Summer flowers and the Fall blooming sorts, hence are rather necessary to furnish continuous color to the perennial landscape border. They show up very effectively when several plants of one variety are massed to give a single color in one group, or they may be used as single plants. Phloxes have been wonderfully improved during recent years; the flowers are larger and colors more beautiful. This new Phloxes will surely please you. We recommend the following as being the best:

Beranger. Rose-pink; large.

Eclairer. Dark purple-red with light center.

Miss Lingard. White with light pink eye. Blooms in June and again in September.

Richard Wallace. White with carmine eye.

R. P. Struthers. Cherry-red suffused with salmon.

Von Lassburg. Pure white; individual flowers very large.

Rudbeckia (Golden Glow). One of the most popular hardy plants, a strong grower, attaining 5 to 6 feet and produces in August masses of golden yellow flowers, in form like a cactus dahlia.

Sweet William One of the best and most satisfactory old-fashioned plants, producing in early Summer a splendid effect of rich and varied flowers. We furnish them in assorted colors only, as they are practically always grown in that way. The different colors and combinations in the individual flowers are almost endless.

Yucca (Adam's Needle). The list of hardy plants that are evergreen is not large, and this variety, with a distinctly tropical aspect is a welcome addition. Its broad, swordlike, evergreen leaves, which become larger with age, remind one of the so-called Century Plant of the tropics, of which, indeed, it is a relative. During the Summer it puts up a flower stalk 3 to 4 feet high, which terminates with branching spikes of bell-shaped flowers. A few evergreen plants in the garden relieve the dead aspect of Winter and present a good appearance.

Masses of Miss Lingard and R. P. Struthers Phlox are Beautiful.

Bulbs for Fall Planting

(Cannot be Supplied for Spring).

When the snow has gone and the eye hungers for the first sign of Spring, nothing supplies so much satisfaction as a bed of bright colored, early-flowering Tulips. Tulips are easy to grow. The important thing is to cover with five inches of earth, and to provide good soil below in which the roots may develop. Varieties and prices differ greatly. We have selected a list of choice varieties which we offer below to our customers. We supply only the strong, No. 1 bulbs.

EARLY COTTAGE TULIPS—May-Flowering.

Prince of Austria. Orange-scarlet; very fragrant.

Yellow Prince. Large yellow, sweet scented; very popular variety.

Wm. Copeland. One of the best early Darwins; beautiful, delicate lavender shade.

Cottage Maid. Delicate rose, center of petals feathered white.

Keizerskroon. Red and gold, suggesting red cap and gold crown. One of the showiest varieties.

DARWIN TULIPS.

Pride of Haarlem. Large flower of charming cerise color.

Clara Butt. Beautiful soft salmon-rose; large flower of remarkable beauty.

Dream. Large, cup-shaped flower of heliotrope with silvery lilac margin; blue base.

Madame Krelage. Extra large flower of deep pink with blue center. One of the most beautiful of all Tulips.

Negro. Brownish black.



Tulips and Lily-of-the-Valley in Border.

Bulbs for Spring Planting Only

Dahlias

The wonderful improvement in the Dahlia of late years has brought it to greater prominence than it enjoyed even in our grandmothers' days. The new types are all distinct, each having a beauty peculiarly its own. They are particularly desirable for planting against fences and buildings;

they do not require a great deal of care, and both flowers and plants make an exceedingly handsome display.

No flowers are so easily grown. Good soil, water and sun is all they require. Plant early in May; cover the tubers about three inches deep.



Decorative Dahlias.



Pompon Dahlia.



Cactus Dahlia.

Nothing so Satisfies the Hunger for Early Spring Flowers as a Border of Tulips.

DAHLIAS—Continued.

When the plant is about eight inches high, cut it off above the second joint. This will cause it to throw out side branches, which will bloom freely.

After the tops have been killed by frost, cut them off six inches above the ground; take up the roots; dry out in the sun for a few days, and place them in a cool, dark cellar until Spring.

We offer to our patrons some of the choicest in each color and representing the different popular types. We supply only the large No. 1 bulbs of the following choice varieties:

Queen Mary (Decorative Type). Pink Dahlias are always in demand. This is a clear pink, a profuse bloomer of five-inch flowers on perfect stems. One of the finest for a cut flower.

Embassador (Decorative Type). Enormous blossoms of deepest shade of red or maroon, and when grown where slightly shaded are nearly black. This is a grand Dahlia on heavy, stiff stems. Free flowering. Height five feet.

Joan (Pompon Type). Clear yellow, suffused with pinkish red; new; very fine.

Countess of Lonsdale (Cactus Type). We believe one of the best bloomers of the Cactus type. Deep salmon-red, flowers very full and borne on stiff stems. Flowers are often six inches across.

Gladioli

The interest in Gladioli throughout the country is almost equal to that taken in the Peonies. They are easy to grow, like an onion, which the bulb somewhat resembles, and are prompt to send up the most gorgeous flower stalks. There is money in growing Gladioli as well as Dahlias for the flowers, and many small home owners put in a few hundred bulbs and sell many times their cost in flowers the first season, whereas they have had the pleasure of growing and admiring them during the Summer. We sell all of these Spring bulbs by the hundred and thousand where desired. The leading colors are cream, pink, red, scarlet, white and yellow.

President Taft. Beautiful soft flesh-pink. A magnificent cut flower. Very large spike. One of the most beautiful of the very delicate pinks.

Baron Hulot. A very rich, deep indigo-blue. The best real blue Gladiolus. Very strong grower.

Peace. A very strong grower often reaching a height of five feet, with a correspondingly long flower spike; pure white with faint lilac markings on lower petals. One of the largest and most beautiful in vase display.



Improved Gladiolus.

Schwaben. Extremely showy, both as a cut flower and in the border. The color is pure canary-yellow shaded sulphur, the golden yellow throat slightly blotched with carmine, but so deep as not to interfere with all-yellow general effect.

War. Deep blood-red, shaded crimson-black. One of the most desirable of all the large deep reds.

Primulinus Hybrids. Fine; varying shades of yellow, orange and saffron. Graceful slender stems and airily poised hooded flowers.





New Everblooming Rose, Grootendorst



Border of Festiva Maxima Peonies